AN
ENGLISH
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
LATIN TONGUE.

Difficile eſt propriè communia dicere. Hor.

DUBLIN:
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TO THE

NOBILITY

AND

GENTRY

OF

IRELAND,

Particularly to thoſe who are the Encouragers of this Work,

This ENGLISH INTRODUCTION to the LATIN TONGUE,

For the Uſe of the Youth committed to my Care,

Is moſt humbly dedicated,

BY THEIR

Moſt Obedient and

Moſt Humble Servant

JOHN FLETCHER.

York-Street, Jan. 13, 1729.

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THE PREFACE.

THERE *is no* Abuſe, *in the* Education *of* Youth, *more generally complain'd of than that of Teaching* Latin *in the* Latin Tongue. *An* Abſurdity *which ſeems to be peculiarly entail'd on theſe* Nations: *As if they had ſworn blind* Allegiance *to* Lilly *and his Followers.*

All Men *of Senſe deplore the intollerable Burthen, with which the tender Minds of Children are oppreſſed, by difficult and unintelligible* Terms, Latin Rules, *and a Multitude of impertinent* Exceptions *and* Criticiſms; *by which the Attainment of the* Latin *is much perplexed and protracted, to the terrifying and diſcouraging of* Children, *in the very Entrance on a* Language; *which ought to be communicated in the plaineſt, and moſt familiar Manner. Hence proceed thoſe barbarous Severities, too much practiſed on* Boys; *and often an intire Removal*

of

of Them *from* Schools; *as if their Capacities were insufficient for this arduous and difficult Task: Whereas, in Truth, the Defect is not in them, but in the* Jargon *of the* Rudiments, *which are no Way adapted to their* Understandings. *For it is certain, there is no* Boy *living (above the Degree of an* Ideot*) who is not capable of learning any* Language. *Neither is it properly any* Test *of extraordinary* Parts, *since no other Qualification is requisite to it but common* Understanding.

The several Attempts, which have been made to reform this Abuse, *have proved very ineffectual: For tho' many* English Grammars *have been published, yet most of them seem to be servile* Copies *from the old ones. The* Terms *and* Rules *continue still as intricate and numerous as ever; the* Exceptions *are multiply'd; and the* Rules *delivered in such abstruse and awkard* Rhymes, *as render the Understanding of them almost as difficult, as if they were in* Latin.

These are my principal Motives *to the following* Undertaking; *which I hope will not be imputed to any Affectation of* Novelty, *or to an extravagant Conceit of my own Performances; being satisfied that little* New *can be said in such Attempts, and that there may probably be more* Errors *in* This *than I am yet apprised of:*

In

In which Caſe, all the Reparation I can make, is a ready Compliance to correct any Thing which appears to be amiſs, in the next Impreſſion. *But if the* Scheme *and* Method *I have laid down be, in the general, approved; I ſhall be the leſs concerned about any trifling* Defects *on my Part; or any ill natured and invidious* Cavils *from others.*

One great Inducement to the publiſhing of this ariſes from the Experience I have had of its Succeſs for ſeveral Years; having never made uſe of any other Grammar *to form my* Boys *by, than* This *in Manuſcript: Which has anſwered ſo well, that I have obſerved, that, generally in four* Months, *they have with* Eaſe *arrived to a competent* Underſtanding *of That; which others, by the common difficult and tedious* Methods, *have not been able, with the utmoſt* Drudgery, *to accompliſh in two* Years.

As to the Method *I have obſerved, I ſhall ſay little: but will leave it to anſwer for it ſelf.*

The Diviſion *of the* Parts *of* Grammar *(in the Entrance) is the ſame with others; only that, inſtead of* Greek *Words, I have made them* Engliſh.

The reducing the Words *to four Sorts, from eight; making the* Subſtantive *and* Adjective *two different Kinds of* Words, *and placing what were called* Pronouns, *under each of them*

them, in their proper Claſs: The changing of the Name Verb *into* Affirmative, *as being more expreſſive; and comprehending all the undeclined* Words *under the general Title of* Particles, *will, I hope, be admitted: As ſuch a Diſpoſition ſeems more* Rational, *and* Eaſy *to the* Learner; *and ſince no Inconvenience can poſſibly ariſe from it.*

The declining of all Adjectives *with three* Terminations, *will not ſeem unreaſonable, when conſidered.*

The Alterations made in the Names of ſome of the Tenſes, *and the* Method *of* Forming *the* Affirmatives, *is intended to make that Part more intelligible and eaſy.*

And, the Rules *and* Examples *for* Sentences (*or* Syntax) *I have endeavoured to place in ſo plain and diſtinct a* View, *that, I hope, the Whole may anſwer the* End *propoſed, by being of ſome Service to the* Publick, *as it has been hitherto to thoſe under my* Care.

AN

AN

ENGLISH INTRODUCTION TO THE LATIN TONGUE.

GRAMMAR teacheth the true Way of Writing and Speaking.

GRAMMAR is divided into four Parts;

I. LETTERS.
II. SYLLABLES.
III. WORDS.
IV. SENTENCES.

LETTERS make Syllables, Syllables Words, and Words Sentences.

I. LETTERS.

THERE are Twenty-four Latin Letters.

Great.	*Small.*		Great.	Small.	
A	a		*A*	*a*	
B	b		*B*	*b*	
C	c		*C*	*c*	
D	d		*D*	*d*	
E	e		*E*	*e*	
F	f		*F*	*f*	
G	g		*G*	*g*	
H	h		*H*	*h*	
I	i		*I*	*i*	
J	j		*J*	*j*	jod.
L	l		*L*	*l*	
M	m		*M*	*m*	
N	n		*N*	*n*	
O	o		*O*	*o*	
P	p		*P*	*p*	
Q	q		*Q*	*q*	
R	r		*R*	*r*	
S	ſ, s		*S*	*ſ*, *s*	
T	t		*T*	*t*	
U	u		*U*	*u*	
V	v		*V*	*v*	vau.
X	x		*X*	*x*	
Y	y		*Y*	*y*	
Z	z		*Z*	*z*	zed.

LET-

LETTERS are divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A VOWEL maketh a full and perfect Sound of it ſelf: Of which there are Six.

A	a
E	e
I	i
O	o
U	u
Y	y

VOWELS, joined together, make a Dipthong: Of which there are Six.

Æ	æ
Œ	œ
AI	ai
AU	au
EI	ei
EU	eu

A CONSONANT is a Letter which has no Sound of it ſelf; but as it is joined to a Vowel. As,

B A
D O
E R

GREAT Letters are uſed in the Beginning of proper Names, Emphatical Words, Sentences, Verſes; and (of late) of all Subſtantives.

Great Letters ſignify Names or Numbers.

NAMES.

A.	*Aulus.*
C.	*Caius.*
D.	*Decius.*
G.	*Gaius.*
L.	*Lucius.*
P.	*Publius.*
M.	*Marcus.*
Q.	*Quintus.* / *Quirites.* / *Quæſtor.*
S.	*Sextus.* / *Senatus.*
T.	*Titus.*

A. D.	*Anno Domini.*
A. M.	*Anno Mundi.*
A. U. C.	*Anno Urbis Conditæ.*
Cos.	*Conſul.*
D. M. P.	*Diis Manibus Poſuit.*
HS.	*Seſtertius.*
P. C.	*Patres Conſcripti.*
R. P.	*Reſpublica.*
S. C.	*Senatuſconſultum.*
S. P. Q. R.	*Senatus Populuſque Romanus.*
S. P. D.	*Salutem plurimam dicit.*
V. gr.	*Verbi Gratia.*
E. gr.	*Exempli Gratia.*
i. e.	*Id eſt.*

NUM-

NUMBERS.

I	1	One.
II	2	Two.
III	3	Three.
IV	4	Four.
V	5	Five.
VI	6	Six.
IX	9	Nine.
X	10	Ten.
XX	20	Twenty.
XXX	30	Thirty.
XL	40	Forty.
L	50	Fifty.
LX	60	Sixty.
XC	90	Ninety.
C	100	An Hundred.
D or IↃ	500	Five Hundred.
M or CIↃ	1000	A Thouſand.
IↃↃ	5000	Five Thouſand.
CCIↃↃ	10000	Ten Thouſand.
IↃↃↃ	50000	Fifty Thouſand.
CCCIↃↃↃ	100000	An Hundred Thouſand.
IↃↃↃↃ	500000	Five Hundred Thouſand.
CCCCIↃↃↃↃ	1000000	A Million.
MDCCXXIX	1729	One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Twenty-nine.

Beſide the Letters, there are certain Characters uſed to divide Words or Sentences; called Points or Stops: Of which there are ſeven.

1. A COMMA, implying a ſmall Reſt, or little Pauſe, without breaking off the Sentence. ,

2. A SEMICOLON, expreſſing a Pauſe or Stop ſomewhat longer. ;

3. A COLON, denoting ſome perfect Senſe expreſſed: but yet ſomething more to be expected. :

4. A PERIOD, or full Stop, at the End of a Sentence; when the Senſe is complete. .

5. A Note of INTERROGATION, when a Queſtion is asked. ?

6. A Note of ADMIRATION; denoting ſome Paſſion of the Mind; of Admiring, Imploring, Exclaiming, Surpriſe, *&c.* !

7. A PARENTHESIS; by which we incloſe a Sentence in the Midſt of another, ſo that the Senſe is good without the Sentence inſerted. ( )

There are alſo other Marks in Uſe, called Accidental or Figurative Notes: As,

1. APOSTROPHE, Shewing the Want of a Letter or Syllable. ,

2. DIA-

2. DIALYSIS, over two Vowels, that would make a Dipthong, parts them into two ſeveral Syllables. ..

3. HYPHEN, or a Note of Connexion, is uſed to join or compound two Words into one: Or, to connect the Syllables of a Word; Part of which ends one Line, and the Reſt is carried to the next. -

4. INDEX, ſignifies that Paſſage to be very remarkable at which it points. ☞

5. ASTERISM, refers to ſome Remark in the Margin. *

Several of them together ſignify that there is ſomething defective or immodeſt in that Place. ***

6. OBELISK, refers to ſomewhat in the Margin. †

7. CARET, is placed where any interlined Letters, Word or Sentence ſhould come in. ∴

8. QUOTATION, is uſed at the Beginning of ſuch Lines as are quoted out of other Authors. "

9. PARECTHESIS, or Note of Expoſition, includes a Sentence, explaining ſomething going before; or Words of the ſame Signification. [ ]

End of the Firſt Part.

II. SYLLABLES.

SYLLABLES are the diſtinct Parts of a Word.

Note, *What follows, relating to this Part of* Grammar, *may be omitted; till* Children *are ſomewhat grounded in the* Latin Tongue.

SYLLABLES are either

Long. } Marked thus { -
Short. } { ◡

Common. *i. e.* Either long or ſhort.
Doubtful.

Of the Time or Quantity of the Firſt SYLLABLES.

THE Quantity of the Firſt Syllables is known ſix Ways.

By
1. Poſition.
2. A Vowel before another.
3. A Dipthong.
4. Original.
5. Rule.
6. Authority.

---

1. POSITION.

A Vowel before two Conſonants, or a * double one, in the ſame Word, is long by Poſition. As,

Ventus.
Āxis.

If a Conſonant endeth one Word, and the following Word begins with a Conſonant; the Vowel before thoſe two Conſonants is alſo long by Poſition. As,

Major Jum quam cui. &c.

---

* X. Z.

Excep-

EXCEPTION.

A Vowel before a Mute and a † Liquid (in Verſe) is Common. As,

Tenĕbræ. } or { *Tenēbræ.*
Volŭcris. } or { *Volūcris.*

---

2. A VOWEL before another.

A Vowel before another, in the ſame Word, is ſhort. As,

Deus.
Pius.
Puer.

But *i*, in the Genitive Caſes of Adjectives in *ius*, is Common. As,

Unius. } or { *Unius.*
Illius. } or { *Illius.*

Tho' in *Alterius*, it is always ſhort:
And in *Alius* long.

---

† *L. M. N. R.*

In the Genitive and Dative Caſes of the Fifth Declenſion, *e* between *ii* is long. As,

Faciei.

Fi in *Fio*, &c. is long.
But in *Fierem*, *Fieri*, ſhort.

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3. DIPTHONG.

ALL Dipthongs are long. As,

Aurum.
Neuter.
Muſæ.

But if a Vowel follow the Dipthong, it is ſhort. As,

Præire.
Præuſtus.

4. ORIGINAL.

WOrds derived and compounded, retain the Quantity of their Originals. As,

Amator, *Amicus* } from *Amo.*

Solor.	*Consolor.*
Lego.	*Perlego.*

But ſome, derived from ſhort, have the firſt Syllable long. As,

Vox, *Vocis.* }
Lex, *Legis.* } from { *Voco.* *Lego.*

And ſome derived from long, are ſhort. As,

Dux, *Ducis.* }
Dicax. } from { *Duco.* *Dico.*

With many others, which Experience will diſcover.

5. RULE.

5. RULE.

EVERY ſecond Preter-Tenſe, and Supine, of two Syllables, hath the firſt long. As,

Legi.	*Motum.*
Emi.	*Latum.*

Except theſe ſecond PRETERS.

Bibi.	*Fidi.*	*Steti.*
Dedi.	*Scidi.*	*Tuli.*

SUPINES.

Datum.	*Itum.*	*Rutum.*
Ratum.	*Litum.*	*Citum,*
Satum.	*Situm.*	from *Cieo.*

In Words that double the firſt Syllable of the ſecond Preter-Tenſe, it is ſhort. As,

Pependi.
Tetendi.
Tutudi.

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6. AUTHORITY.

THE Quantity of ſuch Syllables, as are not to be reduced to the foregoing Rules, are known from the Uſe and Authority of the Poets.

Of

Of the Quantity of the Middle SYLLABLES.

THE Middle Syllables of Words are known by the ſame Rules as the Firſt; by the Increaſe of the Genitive Caſe, and the Nature of Formation. As,

Pietas, Pietatis.	*Amo, Amare.*
Sanguis, Sanguinis.	*Lego, Legere.*

Of the Quantity of the Laſt SYLLABLES.

WOrds of one Syllable, which end in a Vowel, are long. As,

Da.	*Mi.*	*Tu.*
De.	*Pro.*	

Except *Que*, *Ne*, *Ve*, Conjunctive Particles.

WORDS ending

In { 1. *A*, *I*, *U*, long. As,

Ama.	*Manu.*
Domini.	*Stella*,

the Ablative of the firſt Declenſion.

But *A*, in all other Caſes, is ſhort.

Puta.

Puta. Ita. Quia. Niſi. Quaſi. ſhort.
Mihi. Tibi. Sibi. Ubi. Ibi. common.

2. *E*, ſhort. As,

Mare.	*Lege.*
Triſte.	*Pene.*

Except in Words of the Fifth Declenſion. As, *Die. Fide.*

And in Particles from thence. As, *Hodie. Quare.*

And in Particles derived from Adjectives of three Terminations. As, *Pulchre. Docte. Valde.* And alſo in *Ferme. Fere.*

In Yet, in *Bene* and *Male*, it is always ſhort.

3. *O*, Common. As,

Amo.	*Porro.*
Virgo.	*Dicendo.*

Except in the Dative and Ablative, where it is always long. As, Dat. *Domino.* Ab. *Servo.*

Alſo in Particles from Adjectives. As, *Tanto. Liquido. Falſo.*

But in *Sedulo. Mutuo. Crebro. Sero.* it is common.

In *Modo* and *Quomodo*, always ſhort.

4. *B*, *D*, *L*, *R*, *T*, ſhort. As,

Ab.	*Sal.*	*Caput.*
Ad.	*Per.*	

Except

Except *Nil.* *Lar.* *Ver.*
Sol. *Nar.* *Fur.*
Far. *Par.* *Cur.*

5. C, *N*, *As*, *Es*, *Os*, long. As,

Ac.	*Non.*	*Patres.*
Hic.	*Amas.*	*Dominos.*

Lac. Nec. Donec. always ſhort.

Fac. Hic. and *Hoc* (when it is not the Ablative Caſe) Common.

In Subſtantives in *En* and *Es*, increaſing ſhort in the Genitive Caſe, are ſhort. As, *Carmen. Crimen. Seges.*

But, *Aries. Abies. Paries. Ceres. Pes.* are long.

Forſan, *Forſitan. An. In. Tamen. Es*, from *Sum.* and *Penes*, are ſhort.

6. I*S*, and *Us*, ſhort. As,

Panis.	*Regius.*
Triſtis.	*Famulus.*

Except Words of one Syllable. As,

Vis.	*Crus.*
Lis.	*Thus.*

Yet *Is*, and *Quis*, are ſhort.

Words encreaſing long in the Genitive Caſe are long. As,

Samnis. Salus. Tellus.

Dative and Ablative Plurals in *Is*, and all Caſes of the fourth Declenſion in *Us*, (except the Nominative and Vocative Singular) and the ſecond Perſon Singular of Affirmatives in *Is*, the ſecond Perſon Plural of which end in *Itis*, are long. As,

	G.	*Manus.*	
Dominis.	N. P.	*Manus.*	*Audis.*
Templis.	A.	*Manus.*	*Velis.*
	V.	*Manus.*	

Of VERSE.

SYllables joined together make Feet: and Feet, placed according to Number and Order, make Verſe.

Theſe Feet are either of two, or of three Syllables.

Feet of two SYLLABLES.

Spondæus.	- -	*Poſſunt.*
Pyrrichius.	◡ ◡	*Deus.*
Trochæus.	- ◡	*Arma.*
Iambus.	◡ -	*Viros.*

Feet

Feet of three SYLLABLES.

Moloſſus.	- - -	*Contendunt.*
Tribrachus.	◡ ◡ ◡	*Domine.*
Dactylus.	- ◡ ◡	*Corpore.*
Anapœſtus.	◡ ◡ -	*Pietas.*

With ſome others; by the tranſpoſing and mixing of which, ſome have formed ſeveral Feet of four Syllables, with hard Names, and not very material.

Of the uſual Kinds of VERSE.

FRom the various Diſpoſition or mixing of theſe Feet, ſeveral Sorts of Verſe are compoſed.

LYRICK VERSE.

THE Meaſure of the various Kinds of *Lyrick Verſe*, may beſt be known from the Odes of *Horace*, in which there are about Twenty-one different Kinds of Meaſure.

HEXAMETER or HEROICK VERSE.

AN *Hexameter Verſe* conſiſts of ſix Feet, which may be *Dactyls* and *Spondees* intermixed. But in the fifth Place there muſt be a *Dactyl*, and in the laſt a *Spondee*. As,

- ◡ ◡ - ◡ ◡ - - - - ◡ ◡ - -

Arma Virumque cano Trojæ qui Primus ab Oris.

Sometimes a *Spondee* is found in the fifth Place; but then a *Dactyl* is generally in the fourth. As,

- ◡ ◡ - ◡ ◡ - - - ◡ ◡ - - -

Chara Deum ſoboles magnum Jovis Incrementum.

PENTAMETER VERSE.

A *Pentameter Verſe* conſiſts of four Feet and two *Cæſuras*, or long Syllables; and is thus diſpoſed.

The Firſt Part of the Verſe may be two *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, or both indifferently, and a *Cæſura*. The latter Part muſt be always two *Dactyls* and a *Cæſura*. As,

- - ◡ ◡ - - ◡ ◡ - ◡ ◡ -

Res eſt ſoliciti plena Timoris Amor.

The laſt Syllable of every Verſe may be either long or ſhort.

FIGURES

FIGURES
Relating to VERSE.

SYNALOEPHA

IS the cutting off a Vowel, at the End of one Word, before *H*, or a Vowel, which begins the following Word. As,

Vita eſt.	*Vit' eſt.*
Vive hodie.	*Viv' hodie.*

Conticuêre omnes intentique Ora tenebant.
But *Heu* and *O* are excepted.

ECLIPSIS

IS the cutting off *M*, and it's Vowel, at the End of a Word; when the following Word begins with a Vowel. As,

Monſtrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui Lumen ademptum.

Scan'd thus,

Monſtr' horrend' inform' ingens cui Lumen ademptum.

SYNÆ-

SYNÆRESIS

IS the contracting of two Syllables into one. As, in *Dii. Iiſdem. Deinde. Deero.* &c.

Sint Mœcenates, non deerint, Flacce, Marones.

DIÆRESIS

IS the dividing of one Syllable into two. As,

Debuerant fuſos evoluiſſe ſuos.
For, *evolviſſe.*

End of the ſecond Part.

III. WORDS.

IN the Latin Tongue there are four Sorts of Words.

SUBSTANTIVE.	AFFIRMATIVE.
ADJECTIVE.	PARTICLE.

I. SUBSTANTIVE.

SUBSTANTIVES expreſs the Things themſelves; and can ſignify alone, without the Help of any other Word, to make us underſtand them: And may have the Sign *A*, or, *The*, before them. As,

Puer, A Boy.
Luna, The Moon.

To a Subſtantive belong { Number. Caſe. Gender.

NUMBER.

THERE are two Numbers. { Singular. Plural.

The Singular ſignifies but one Thing. As,
Lapis, A Stone.
The Plural ſignifies more than one. As,
Lapides, Stones.

CASE.

A Subſtantive hath ſix Caſes in each Number; thus to be known.

Nominative.	*A*, or, *The*, before the Affirmative.
Genitive.	*Of*, or, *'s*.
Dative.	*To*, or, *For*.
Accuſative.	*A*, or, *The*, after the Affirmative.
Vocative.	*O*.
Ablative.	*At. By. From. In. On. With.* &c.

GENDER.

SUbſtantives have three Genders.

The Maſculine:	Of which are all *He's*.
The Fæminine:	Of which are all *She's*.
The Neuter:	That is, neither Maſculine nor Fæminine.

DECLEN-

DECLENSION.

DECLENSION is the Variation or Changing of Words through the Cases.

THERE are Six Declenſions of SUBSTANTIVES, diſtinguiſhed by their *Nominative* and *Genitive* Caſes ſingular.

I. DECLENSION.

THE firſt Declenſion contains Subſtantives ending in *A.* of the *Maſculine* and *Fæminine* Gender.

It's Genitive ends in *Æ.* As,

Fæminine.

Singular Number.		
N.	Stella	*A Star*
G.	Stellæ	*Of a Star*
D.	Stellæ	*To a Star*
A.	Stellam	*The Star*
V.	Stella	*O Star*
A.	Stella	*By a Star*

Pluaral Number.		
N.	Stellæ	*Stars*
G.	Stellarum	*Of Stars*
D.	Stellis	*To Stars*
A.	Stellas	*Stars*
V.	Stellæ	*O Stars*
A.	Stellis	*By Stars*

II. DECLENSION.

THE second Declension contains Substantives ending in *Er. In. Ur. Us.* of the *Masculine* Gender, (except a few) and in *Um.* of the *Neuter.*

It's Genitive endeth in *I.* As,

Masculine.

Singular Number.		
N.	Vir	*A Man*
G.	Viri	*Of a Man*
D.	Viro	*To a Man*
A.	Virum	*The Man*
V.	Vir	*O Man*
A.	Viro	*By a Man*

Plural Number.		
N.	Viri	*Men*
G.	Virorum	*Of Men*
D.	Viris	*To Men*
A.	Viros	*Men*
V.	Viri	*O Men*
A.	Viris	*With Men*

Singular Number.		
N.	Dominus	*A Lord*
G.	Domini	*Of a Lord*
D.	Domino	*To a Lord*
A.	Dominum	*The Lord*
V.	Domine	*O Lord*
A.	Domino	*With a Lord*

Plural Number.		
N.	Domini	*Lords*
G.	Dominorum	*Of Lords*
D.	Dominis	*To Lords*
A.	Dominos	*Lords*
V.	Domini	*O Lords*
A.	Dominis	*By Lords*

N. All Subſtantives of the *Neuter Gender* of whatſoever Declenſion, have the *Nominative*, *Accuſative*, and *Vocative*, alike in each Number; and in the Plural they end all in *A.* As,

Neuter.

Singular Number.				Plural Number			
	N.	Regnum	*A Kingdom*		*N.*	Regna	*Kingdoms*
	G.	Regni	*Of a Kingdom*		*G.*	Regnorum	*Of Kingdoms*
	D.	Regno	*To a Kingdom*		*D.*	Regnis	*To Kingdoms*
	A.	Regnum	*A Kingdom*		*A.*	Regna	*Kingdoms*
	V.	Regnum	*O Kingdom*		*V.*	Regna	*O Kingdoms*
	A.	Regno	*From a Kingdom*		*A.*	Regnis	*By Kingdoms*

III. DECLENSION.

THE third Declenſion contains Subſtantives of many Endings, and all Genders. It's Genitive ends in *Is.* As,

Maſculine.

Singular Number.				Plural Number.			
	N.	Flos	*A Flower*		*N.*	Flores	*Flowers*
	G.	Floris	*Of a Flower*		*G.*	Florum	*Of Flowers*
	D.	Flori	*To a Flower*		*D.*	Floribus	*To Flowers*
	A.	Florem	*The Flower*		*A.*	Flores	*Flowers*
	V.	Flos	*O Flower*		*V.*	Flores	*O Flowers*
	A.	Flore	*By a Flower*		*A.*	Floribus	*With Flowers*

Faminine

Fæminine.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.		
N.	Virtus	*Virtue*	*N.*	Virtutes	*Virtues*
G.	Virtutis	*Of Virtue*	*G.*	Virtutum	*Of Virtues*
D.	Virtuti	*To Virtue*	*D.*	Virtutibus	*To Virtues*
A.	Virtutem	*Virtue*	*A.*	Virtutes	*Virtues*
V.	Virtus	*O Virtue*	*V.*	Virtutes	*O Virtues*
A.	Virtute	*By Virtue*	*A.*	Virtutibus	*With Virtues*

Neuter.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.		
N.	Corpus	*A Body*	*N.*	Corpora	*Bodies*
G.	Corporis	*Of a Body*	*G.*	Corporum	*Of Bodies*
D.	Corpori	*To a Body*	*D.*	Corporibus	*To Bodies*
A.	Corpus	*A Body*	*A.*	Corpora	*Bodies*
V.	Corpus	*O Body*	*V.*	Corpora	*O Bodies*
A.	Corpore	*In a Body*	*A.*	Corporibus	*In Bodies*

IV. DECLENSION.

THE fourth Declenſion contains Subſtantives ending in *Us.* of the *Maſculine* and *Fæminine* Gender; and in *U.* of the *Neuter.*

It's Genitive endeth in *Us.* As,

Fæminine.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.		
N.	Manus	*A Hand*	*N.*	Manus	*Hands*
G.	Manus	*Of a Hand*	*G.*	Manuum	*Of Hands*
D.	Manui	*To a Hand*	*D.*	Manibus	*To Hands*
A.	Manum	*A Hand*	*A.*	Manus	*Hands*
V.	Manus	*O Hand*	*V.*	Manus	*O Hands*
A.	Manu	*On a Hand*	*A.*	Manibus	*With Hands*

Neuter.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.		
N.	Genu	*A Knee*	*N.*	Genua	*The Knees*
G.	Genu	*Of a Knee*	*G.*	Genuum	*Of Knees*
D.	Genu	*To a Knee*	*D.*	Genibus	*To Knees*
A.	Genu	*The Knee*	*A.*	Genua	*The Knees*
V.	Genu	*O Knee*	*V.*	Genua	*O Knees*
A.	Genu	*By a Knee*	*A.*	Genibus	*In the Knees*

V. DE-

V. DECLENSION.

THE Fifth Declenſion contains Subſtantives ending in *Es.* of the *Faminine* Gender; except *Meridies*, and, *Dies.*

It's Genitive endeth in *Ei.* As,

Fæminine.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.		
N.	Res	*A Thing*	*N.*	Res	*Things*
G.	Rei	*Of a Thing*	*G.*	Rerum	*Of Things*
D.	Rei	*To a Thing*	*D.*	Rebus	*To Things*
A.	Rem	*The Thing*	*A.*	Res	*Things*
V.	Res	*O Thing*	*V.*	Res	*O Things*
A.	Re	*In a Thing*	*A.*	Rebus	*By Things*

Maſculine.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.		
N.	Dies	*A Day*	*N.*	Dies	*Days*
G.	Diei	*Of a Day*	*G.*	Dierum	*Of Days*
D.	Diei	*To a Day*	*D.*	Diebus	*To Days*
A.	Diem	*The Day*	*A.*	Dies	*Days*
V.	Dies	*O Day*	*V.*	Dies	*O Days*
A.	Die	*By a Day*	*A.*	Diebus	*In Days*

VI. DE-

VI. DECLENSION.

THE Sixth Declenſion contains the Perſonal Subſtantives, *Ego. Tu. Sui.* which have a peculiar Form of their own; and are thus declined.

Singular Number.	*N.*	Ego	*I*	Plural Number.	*N.*	Nos	*We*
	G.	Mei	*Of Me*		*G.*	Noſtrum / Noſtri	*Of Us*
	D.	Mihi	*To Me*		*D.*	Nobis	*To Us*
	A.	Me	*Me*		*A.*	Nos	*Us*
	V.	*	*		*V.*	*	*
	A.	Me	*By Me*		*A.*	Nobis	*By Us*

Singular Number.	*N.*	Tu	*Thou*	Plural Number.	*N.*	Vos	*Ye*
	G.	Tui	*Of Thee*		*G.*	Veſtrum / Veſtri	*Of Ye*
	D.	Tibi	*To Thee*		*D.*	Vobis	*To Ye*
	A.	Te	*Thee*		*A.*	Vos	*Ye*
	V.	Tu	*O Thou*		*V.*	Vos	*O Ye*
	A.	Te	*From Thee*		*A.*	Vobis	*By Ye*

Singular Number.	*N.*	*	*
	G.	Sui	*Of Himſelf*
	D.	Sibi	*To Himſelf*
	A.	Se	*Himſelf*
	V.	*	*
	A.	Se	*By Himſelf*

Plural Number.	*N.*	*	*
	G	Sui	*Of Themſelves*
	D.	Sibi	*To Themſelves*
	A	Se	*Themſelves*
	V.	*	*
	A.	Se	*By Themſelves*

IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

BESIDES theſe, there are ſeveral Subſtantives, which are irregularly declined; and are of three Sorts.

1. REDUNDANT: which, in the ſame Caſe, have divers Endings. As,

Nom. { *Baculus.* / *Baculum.* || Gen. { *Domi.* / *Domus.* &c.

2. DEFICIENT: which want either one of the *Numbers*, or ſome of the *Caſes*.

NUMBER.

SINGULARS ONLY, are ſuch as want the Plural in *Engliſh*.

PLURALS ONLY, are ſuch as want the Singular in *Engliſh*.

CASE.

CASE.

Not varied.					
	Fas.	N.		*Fors.*	
		G.			*Vicis.*
	Tot.	Ac.			*Vicem.*
		Ab.	*Fuſſu.*	*Forte*	*Vice.*

3. VARIANT: which change their *Gender*, *Declenſion*, or both.

GENDER.

Sing. N.	Neuter.	Pl. N.	Maſ.
	Cœlum.		*Cœli. &c.*

Theſe are to be found out by Uſe, Dictionaries, and the common Tables.

II. ADJECTIVE.

AN ADJECTIVE is a Word, which cannot ſignify any Thing alone; but requireth a Subſtantive, expreſſed or underſtood, to ſhew its Meaning: And may be known by putting *Thing* after it. As,

Bonus,	Good.	*Dulcis*,	Sweet.
Albus,	White.	*Meus*,	My.

Declenſion of ADJECTIVES.

ADjectives are declined with three Endings, which anſwer the three Genders of Subſtantives. As,

Singular Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*	Plural Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Bonus	Bona	Bonum	*N.*	Boni	Bonæ	Bona
G.	Boni	Bonæ	Boni	*G.*	Bono-rum	Bona-rum	Bono-rum
D.	Bono	Bonæ	Bono	*D.*	Bonis	Bonis	Bonis
A.	Bonum	Bonam	Bonum	*A.*	Bonos	Bonas	Bona
V.	Bone	Bona	Bonum	*V.*	Boni	Bonæ	Bona
A.	Bono	Bona	Bono	*A.*	Bonis	Bonis	Bonis

After the ſame Manner are declined

Meus.	*Suus.*	*Veſter.*
Tuus.	*Noſter.*	*Cujus.*

Only

Only *Meus*, in the *Vocative Singular*, maketh *Mi:* And *Cujus* is ſcarce found but with theſe Endings.

Cujus. Cuja. Cujam. Cujum.

Ipſe. Ille. Iſte. Hic. Is. Qui. Quis. vary from the common Way; and are thus declined.

Singular Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Ipſe	Ipſa	Ipſum
G.	Ipſius	Ipſius	Ipſius
D.	Ipſi	Ipſi	Ipſi
A.	Ipſum	Ipſam	Ipſum
V.	*	*	*
A.	Ipſo	Ipſa	Ipſo

Plural Number	*Maſ.*	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Ipſi	Ipſæ	Ipſa
G.	Ipſorum	Ipſarum	Ipſorum
D.	Ipſis	Ipſis	Ipſis
A.	Ipſos	Ipſas	Ipſa
V.	*	*	*
A.	Ipſis	Ipſis	Ipſis

Ille and *Iſte* are declined the ſame Way; only they make the Neuter *Ud.*

Singular Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Hic	Hæc	Hoc
G.	Hujus	Hujus	Hujus
D.	Huic	Huic	Huic
A.	Hunc	Hanc	Hoc
V.	*	*	*
A.	Hoc	Hac	Hoc

Plural Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Hi	Hæ	Hæc
G.	Horum	Harum	Horum
D.	His	His	His
A.	Hos	Has	Hæc
V.	*	*	*
A.	His	His	His

Singular

		Maſ.	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
Singular Number.	*N.*	Is	Ea	Id
	G.	Ejus	Ejus	Ejus
	D.	Ei	Ei	Ei
	A.	Eum	Eam	Id
	V.	*	*	*
	A.	Eo	Ea	Eo

		Maſ.	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
Plural Number.	*N.*	Ii	Eæ	Ea
	G.	Eorum	Earum	Eorum
	D.	Eis Iis	Eis Iis	Eis Iis
	A.	Eos	Eas	Ea
	V.	*	*	*
	A.	Eis Iis	Eis Iis	Eis Iis

Is, compounded with *Dem*, is thus declined.

		Maſ.	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
Singular Number.	*N.*	Idem	Eadem	Idem
	G.	Ejuſdem	Ejuſdem	Ejuſdem
	D.	Eidem	Eidem	Eidem
	A.	Eundem	Eandem	Idem
	V.	*	*	*
	A.	Eodem	Eadem	Eodem

		Maſ.	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
Plural Number.	*N.*	Iidem	Eædem	Eadem
	G.	Eorundem	Earandem	Eorundem
	D.	Eiſdem Iiſdem	Eiſdem Iiſdem	Eiſdem Iiſdem
	A.	Eoſdem	Eaſden	Eadem
	V.	*	*	*
	A.	Eiſdem Iiſdem	Eiſdem Iiſdem	Eiſdem Iiſdem

Singu-

		Maſ.	Fæm.	Neut.
Singular Number.	N.	Qui	Quæ	Quod
	G.	Cujus	Cujus	Cujus
	D.	Cui	Cui	Cui
	A.	Quem	Quam	Quod
	V.	*	*	*
	A.	Quo	Qua	Quo Qui

		Maſ.	Fæm.	Neut.
Plural Number.	N.	Qui	Quæ	Quæ
	G.	Quorum	Quarum	Quorum
	D.	Quibus Queis	Quibus Queis	Quibus Queis
	A.	Quos	Quas	Quæ
	V.	*	*	*
	A.	Quibus Queis	Quibus Queis	Quibus Queis

Qui compounded with
Dam. *Libet.*
Vis. *Cunque.*
is declined much after the ſame Manner.

		Maſ.	Fæm.	Neut.
Sing. Numb.	N.	Quis	Quæ	Quid
	Ac	Quem	Quam	Quid

In the reſt of the Caſes, like *Qui.*

It

It is alſo compounded with theſe Particles.

		Maſ.	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*
Nam	As	Quiſnam	Quænam	Quidnam
Ec		Ecquis	Ecqua	Ecquod Ecquid
Nun		Nunquis	Nunquæ	Nunquod Nunquid
Si		Siquis	Siqua Siquæ	Siquod Siquid

SOme Adjectives have the ſame ending both in the *Maſculine* and *Fæminine* Gender. As,

		Maſ.	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*			*Maſ.*	*Fæm.*	*Neut.*
Singular Number.	*N.*	Triſtis	Triſtis	Triſte	Plural Number.	*N.*	Triſtes	Triſtes	Triſtia
	G.	Triſtis	Triſtis	Triſtis		*G.*	Triſtium	Triſtium	Triſtium
	D.	Triſti	Triſti	Triſti		*D.*	Triſtibus	Triſtibus	Triſtibus
	A.	Triſtem	Triſtem	Triſte		*A.*	Triſtes	Triſtes	Triſtia
	V.	Triſtis	Triſtis	Triſte		*V.*	Triſtes	Triſtes	Triſtia
	A.	Triſti	Triſti	Triſti		*A.*	Triſtibus	Triſtibus	Triſtibus

Singular

Singular Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Melior	Melior	Melius
G.	Melioris	Melioris	Melioris
D.	Meliori	Meliori	Meliori
A.	Meliorem	Meliorem	Melius
V.	Melior	Melior	Melius
A.	Meliore Meliori	Meliore Meliori	Meliore Meliori

Plural Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Meliores	Meliores	Meliora
G.	Meliorum	Meliorum	Meliorum
D.	Melioribus	Melioribus	Melioribus
A.	Meliores	Meliores	Meliora
V.	Meliores	Meliores	Meliora
A.	Melioribus	Melioribus	Melioribus

SOME Adjectives have the ſame Ending in all the Genders; except in the *Neuter* of the *Accuſative* Singular, and of the *Nominative*, *Accuſative* and *Vocative* Plural.

Singular Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Felix	Felix	Felix
G.	Felicis	Felicis	Felicis
D.	Felici	Felici	Felici
A.	Felicem	Felicem	Felix
V.	Felix	Felix	Felix
A.	Felice Felici	Felice Felici	Felice Felici

Plural Number.	*Maſ.*	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
N.	Felices	Felices	Felicia
G.	Felicium	Felicium	Felicium
D.	Felicibus	Felicibus	Felicibus
A.	Felices	Felices	Felicia
V.	Felices	Felices	Felicia
A.	Felicibus	Felicibus	Felicibus

After the ſame Manner are declined Adjectives in *As*; noting a Nation or Country.

Noſtras.
Veſtras.
Cujas.

Duo and *Ambo* have a peculiar Form of their own; and are thus declined.

		Maſ.	*Fœm.*	*Neut.*
Plural Number.	*N.*	Duo	Duæ	Duo
	G.	Duorum	Duarum	Duorum
	D.	Duobus	Duabus	Duobus
	A.	Duos	Duas	Duo
	V.	Duo	Duæ	Duo
	A.	Duobus	Duabus	Duobus

Tres [*Three*] is declined like *Felix*, in the Plural Number.

All other Numerals from Four [*Quatuor*] to an Hundred [*Centum*] are uſed alike in all Caſes.

COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

ADjectives have three Degrees of Compariſon, to expreſs Equality, Increaſe or Decreaſe.

1. POSITIVE.	*As*	Durus	*Hard.*
2. COMPARATIVE.		Durior	*Harder.*
3. SUPERLATIVE.		Duriſſimus	*Hardeſt.*

Such

Such as have a Vowel before *Us*, are compared by the Addition of Particles. As,

Poſ.	Pius	*Pious.*
Comp.	Magis Pius	*More Pious.*
Super.	Maxime Pius	*Moſt Pious.*

Some are compared irregularly. As,

Poſ.	Bonus,	*Good.*	Malus,	*Bad.*
Comp.	Melior,	*Better.*	Pejor,	*Worſe.*
Super.	Optimus,	*Beſt.*	Peſſimus,	*Worſt.*

Poſ.	Parvus,	*Little.*
Comp.	Minor,	*Leſs.*
Super.	Minimus,	*Leaſt.*

III. AFFIRMATIVE.

AN AFFIRMATIVE is a Word that joineth the Signification of the reſt of the Words in a Sentence; by affirming that a Thing is ſo, or not ſo.

There are two Sorts of *Affirmatives*. } Perſonal. } Imperſonal.

I. PERSONAL.

AN *Affirmative Perſonal* is varied with three Perſons, in each Number, expreſſed or underſtood.

Singular.	Ego, *I.*		Plural.	Nos, *We.*
	Tu, *Thou.*			Vos, *Ye.*
	Ille, *He.*			Illi, *They.*

There are three Kinds of *Affirmatives Perſonal.*

1. *Active*, ending in *O*, denoting Action; and known by the Sign *Do*, &c. As,

Amo, *I Love*, or, *I do Love.*

2. *Paſſive*, ending in *Or*, denoting Suffering; and known by the Sign *Am*, &c. As,

Amor, *I am Loved.*

3. Partly *Active*, partly *Paſſive*:

For it either endeth in *O*, and ſignifieth *Paſſively*; but is formed like an *Active*. As,

Exulo, *I am Baniſhed.*

Or it endeth in *Or*, and ſignifieth *Actively*; but is formed like a *Paſſive*. As,

Sequor, *I follow.*

MOODS

MOODS.

AN *Affirmative* hath four MOODS, which expreſs the Manner.

INDICATIVE.	POTENTIAL.
IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.

1. The INDICATIVE declares the Thing.
2. The IMPERATIVE bids or commands.
3. The POTENTIAL ſhews it poſſible; and when a Sign of Wiſhing goes before it, it is called *Optative:* After a *Conjunctive Particle*, it is called *Subjunctive.*
4. The INFINITIVE ſhews the bare Signification of the *Affirmative*, without any certain Number or Perſon; and is known by the Sign *To.* As,

Amare, *To Love.*

There are three GERUNDS ending in { *Di.* *Do.* *Dum.*

TWO SUPINES. { 1. Active, in *Um.* 2. Paſſive, in *U.*

Four PARTICIPLES, which imply Difference of Time, and are declined like Adjectives.

1. *Act.*	Preſent;	In	*Ans*, or, *Ens.*
2. *Paſ.*	Preter;	In	*Tus*, *Sus* and *Us.*
3. *Act.*	Future;	In	*Rus.*
4. *Paſ.*	Future;	In	*Dus.*

TENSES

TENSES.

AN *Affirmative* hath five TENSES, which expreſs the Time, by the following Signs.

	Active.	Paſſive.
Preſent.	*Do.*	*Am.*
Firſt Preter.	*Did.*	*Was.*
Second Preter.	*Have.*	*Have been.*
Third Preter.	*Had.*	*Had been.*
Future.	*Shall*, or *will.*	*Shall*, or, *will be.*

The firſt ſhews the Time preſent.
The three next the Time ſome way paſt.
The laſt the Time to come.

FORMATION

IS the ordering of an *Affirmative* with its MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS and PERSONS.

There are Four FORMATIONS.

The firſt varies *O*, by *A* long: Thus,
Amo. Amas. Amavi. Amare. Amatum.
The ſecond varies *Eo*, by *E* long: Thus,
Moneo. Mones. Monui. Monere. Monitum.
The third varies *O*, by *E* and *I* ſhort: Thus,
Lego. Legis. Legi. Legere. Lectum.
The fourth varies *Io*, by *I* long: Thus,
Audio. Audis. Audivi. Audire. Auditum.

The

The FIRST FORMATION.

Active.

AMO. AMAS. AMAVI. AMARE. AMATUM.
To Love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Amo, *I do Love.*	Amamus, *We do Love.*
2. Amas, *Thou doſt Love.*	Amatis, *Ye do Love.*
3. Amat, *He doth Love.*	Amant, *They do Love.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Amabam, *I did Love.*	Amabamus, *We did Love.*
2. Amabas, *Thou didſt Love.*	Amabatis, *Ye did Love.*
3. Amabat, *He did Love.*	Amabant, *They did Love.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Amavi, *I have Loved.*	Amavimus, *We have Loved.*
2. Amaviſti, *Thou haſt Loved.*	Amaviſtis, *Ye have Loved.*
3. Amavit, *He hath Loved.*	Amaverunt, Amavêre, *They have Loved.*

III. Preter

III. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Amaveram, *I had Loved.*	Amaveramus, *We had Loved.*
2. Amaveras, *Thou hadſt Loved.*	Amaveratis, *Ye had Loved.*
3. Amaverat, *He had Loved.*	Amaverant, *They had Loved.*

Future Tenſe.

1. Amabo, *I ſhall Love.*	Amabimus, *We ſhall Love.*
2. Amabis, *Thou ſhalt Love.*	Amabitis, *Ye ſhall Love.*
3. Amabit, *He ſhall Love.*	Amabunt, *They ſhall Love.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2. Ama, Amato, } *Love Thou.*	Amate, Amatote, } *Love Ye.*
3. Amato, *Let him Love.*	Amanto, *Let them Love.*

PO-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

* Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Amem, *I may Love.*	Amemus, *We may Love.*
2. Ames, *Thou mayeſt Love.*	Ametis, *Ye may Love.*
3. Amet, *He may Love.*	Ament, *They may Love.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Amarem, *I would Love.*	Amaremus, *We would Love.*
2. Amares, *Thou would'ſt Love.*	Amaretis, *Ye would Love.*
3. Amaret, *He would Love.*	Amarent, *They would Love.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Amaverim, *I might have loved.*	Amaverimus, *We might have loved.*
2. Amaveris, *Thou might'ſt have loved.*	Amaveritis, *Ye might have loved.*
3. Amaverit, *He might have loved.*	Amaverint, *They might have loved.*

* N. *This Tenſe ſupplies the* firſt Perſons *of the* Imperative Mood.

III. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Amaviſſem, *I had loved.*	Amaviſſemus, *We had loved.*
2. Amaviſſes, *Thou hadſt loved.*	Amaviſſetis, *Ye had loved.*
3. Amaviſſet, *He had loved.*	Amaviſſent, *They had loved.*

Future Tenſe.

1. Amavero, *I ſhall love.*	Amaverimus, *We ſhall love.*
2. Amaveris, *Thou ſhalt love.*	Amaveritis, *Ye ſhall love.*
3. Amaverit, *He ſhall love.*	Amaverint, *They ſhall love.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Amare, *To love.*
I. Preter. }

II. Preter. } Amaviſſe, *To* { *have* / *had* } *loved.*
III. Preter. }

GERUNDS.

Amandi, *Of loving.*
Amando, *In loving.*
Amandum, *To love.*

SUPINE.

SUPINE.

Amatum, *To love.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent Tenſe.	Future Tenſe.
Amans, *Loving.*	Amaturus, *About to* } *To Love.*

The FIRST FORMATION.

Paſſive.

AMOR. AMARIS. AMARI. AMATU. AMATUS. AMANDUS.
To be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Amor, *I am loved.*	Amamur, *We are loved.*
2.	Amaris, } *Thou art*	Amamini, *Ye are loved.*
	Amare, } *loved.*	Amantur, *They are loved.*
3.	Amatur, *He is loved.*	

I. Preter Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Amabar, *I was loved.*	Amabamur, *We were loved.*
2.	Amabaris, Amabare, *Thou waſt loved.*	Amabamini, *Ye were loved.*
3.	Amabatur, *He was loved.*	Amabantur, *They were loved.*

Future Tenſe.

1.	Amabor, *I ſhall be loved.*	Amabimur, *We ſhall be loved.*
2.	Amaberis, Amabere, *Thou ſhalt be loved.*	Amabimini, *Ye ſhall be loved.*
3.	Amabitur, *He ſhall be loved.*	Amabuntur, *They ſhall be loved.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2.	Amare, Amator, *Be thou loved.*	Amamini, Amaminor, *Be ye loved.*
3.	Amator, *Let him be loved.*	Amantor, *Let them be loved.*

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Amer, *I may be loved.*	Amemur, *We may be loved.*
2.	Ameris, } *Thou mayſt*	Amemini, *Ye may be lov-*
	Amere, } *be loved.*	*ed.*
3.	Ametur, *He may be lov'd.*	Amentur, *They may be loved.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1.	Amarer, *I was loved.*	Amaremur, *We were loved.*
2.	Amareris, } *Thou wert*	
	Amarere, } *loved.*	Amaremini, *Ye were loved.*
3.	Amaretur, *He was loved.*	Amarentur, *They were loved.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Amari, *To be loved.*
I. Preter. }

SUPINE.

Amatu, *To be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preter.	Future.
Amatus, *Loved.*	Amandus, *To be loved.*

The

The SECOND FORMATION.

Active.

MONEO. MONES. MONUI. MONERE. MONITUM.

To Warn.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Moneo, *I do warn.*	Monemus *We do warn.*
2.	Mones, *Thou doſt warn.*	Monetis, *Ye do warn.*
3.	Monet, *He doth warn.*	Monent, *They do warn.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1.	Monebam, *I did warn.*	Monebamus, *We did warn.*
2.	Monebas, *Thou didſt warn.*	Monebatis, *Ye did warn.*
3.	Monebat, *He did warn.*	Monebant, *They did warn.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1.	Monui, *I have warned.*	Monuimus, *We have warned.*
2.	Monuiſti, *Thou haſt warned.*	Monuiſtis, *Ye have warn'd*
3.	Monuit, *He hath warned.*	Monuerunt } *They have* Monuêre } *warned.*

III. Preter

III. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Monueram, *I had warned.*	Monueramus, *We had warned.*
2. Monueras, *Thou hadſt warned.*	Monueratis, *Ye had warned.*
3. Monuerat, *He had warned.*	Monuerant, *They had warned.*

Future Tenſe.

1. Monebo, *I will warn.*	Monebimus, *We will warn.*
2. Monebis, *Thou wilt warn.*	Monebitis, *Ye will warn.*
3. Monebit, *He will warn.*	Monebunt, *They will warn.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. Mone, Moneto, } *Warn thou.*	Monete, Monetote, } *Warn ye.*
3. Moneto, *Let him warn.*	Monento, *Let them warn.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

1. Moneam, *I may warn.*	Moneamus, *We may warn.*
2. Moneas, *Thou mayeſt warn.*	Moneatis, *Ye may warn.*
3. Moneat, *He may warn.*	Moneant, *They may warn.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Monerem, *I might warn.*	Moneremus, *We might warn.*
2. Moneres, *Thou mighteſt warn.*	Moneretis, *Ye might warn.*
3. Moneret, *He might warn.*	Monerent, *They might warn.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Monuerim, *I have warned.*	Monuerimus, *We have warned.*
2. Monueris, *Thou haſt warned.*	Monueritis, *Ye have warned.*
3. Monuerit, *He hath warned.*	Monuerint, *They have warned.*

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Monuiſſem, *I had warned.*	Monuiſſemus, *We had warned.*
2. Monuiſſes, *Thou hadſt warned.*	Monuiſſetis, *Ye had warned.*
3. Monuiſſet, *He had warned.*	Monuiſſent, *They had warned.*

Future

Future Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Monuero, *I will warn.*	Monuerimus, *We will warn.*
2. Monueris, *Thou wilt warn.*	Monueritis, *Ye will warn.*
3. Monuerit, *He will warn.*	Monuerint, *They will warn.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Monere, *To warn.*
I. Preter. }

II. Preter. } Monuiſſe, *To* { *have* } *warned.*
III. Preter. } { *had* }

GERUNDS.

Monendi, *Of Warning.*
Monendo, *By Warning.*
Monendum, *To warn.*

SUPINE.

Monitum, *To warn.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent.	Future.
Monens, *Warning.*	Moniturus, *To / About to* } *warn.*

The SECOND FORMATION.

Paſſive.

MONEOR. MONERIS. MONERI. MONITU. MONITUS. MONENDUS.
To be warned.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Moneor, *I am warned.*	Monemur, *We are warned.*
2.	Moneris, *Thou art* / Monere, *warned.*	Monemini *Ye are warned.*
3.	Monetur, *He is warned.*	Monentur, *They are warned.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.		Plur.	
1.	Monebar, *I was warned.*	Monebamur,	*We were warned.*
2.	Monebaris, Monebare, *You was warned.*	Monebamini,	*Ye were warned.*
3.	Monebatur, *He was warned.*	Monebantur,	*They were warned.*

Future Tenſe.

1.	Monebor, *I will be warned*	Monebimur,	*We will be warned.*
2.	Moneberis, Monebere, *Thou wilt be warned.*	Monebimini,	*Ye will be warned.*
3.	Monebitur, *He will be warned.*	Monebuntur,	*They will be warned.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2.	Monere, Monetor, *Be thou warned.*	Monemini,	*Be ye warned.*
		Monentor,	*Let them be warned.*
3.	Monetor, *Let him be warned.*		

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Monear, *I may be warned.*	Moneamur, *We may be warned.*
2.	Monearis, Moneare, *Thou mayſt be warned.*	Moneamini, *Ye may be warned.*
3.	Moneatur, *He may be warned.*	Moneantur, *They may be warned.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1.	Monerer, *I was warned.*	Moneremur, *We were warned.*
2.	Monereris, Monerere, *Thou waſt warned.*	Moneremini, *Ye were warned.*
3.	Moneretur, *He was warned.*	Monerentur, *They were warned.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. I. Preter. Moneri, *To be warned.*

SUPINE.

Monitu, *To be warned*

PAR-

PARTICIPLES.

Preter.	Future.
Monitus, *Warned.*	Monendus, *To be warned.*

The THIRD FORMATION.

Active.

LEGO. LEGIS. LEGI. LEGERE. LECTUM.

To Read.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Lego, *I read.*	Legimus, *We read.*
2. Legis, *Thou readeſt.*	Legitis, *Ye read.*
3. Legit, *He reads.*	Legunt, *They read.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Legebam, *I read.*	Legebamus, *We read.*
2. Legebas, *Thou didſt read.*	Legebatis, *Ye read.*
3. Legebat, *He read.*	Legebant, *They read.*

II. Pre-

II. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Legi, *I have read.*	Legimus, *We have read.*
2. Legiſti, *Thou haſt read.*	Legiſtis, *Ye have read.*
3. Legit, *He has read.*	Legerunt, Legere, *They have read.*

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Legeram, *I had read.*	Legeramus, *We had read.*
2. Legeras, *Thou hadſt read.*	Legeratis, *Ye had read.*
3. Legerat, *He had read.*	Legerant, *They had read.*

Future Tenſe.

1. Legam, *I ſhall read.*	Legemus, *We ſhall read.*
2. Leges, *Thou ſhalt read.*	Legetis, *Ye ſhall read.*
3. Leget, *He ſhall read.*	Legent, *They ſhall read.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2. Lege, Legito, *Read thou.*	Legite, Legitote, *Read ye.*
3. Legito, *Let him read.*	Legunto, *Let them read.*

PO-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Legam, *I may read.*	Legamus, *We may read.*
2. Legas, *Thou mayſt read*	Legatis, *Ye may read.*
3. Legat, *He may read.*	Legant, *They may read.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Legerem, *I ſhould read.*	Legeremus, *We ſhould read.*
2. Legeres, *Thou ſhouldeſt read*	Legeretis, *Ye ſhould read.*
3. Legeret, *He ſhould read.*	Legerent, *They ſhould read.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Legerim, *I might have read.*	Legerimus, *We might have read.*
2. Legeris, *Thou might'ſt have read.*	Legeretis, *Ye might have read.*
3. Legerit, *He might have read.*	Legerint, *They might have read.*

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Legiſſem, *I had read.*	Legiſſemus, *We had read.*
2. Legiſſes, *Thou hadſt read*	Legiſſetis, *Ye had read.*
3. Legiſſet, *He had read.*	Legiſſent, *They had read.*

Future

Future Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Legero, *I ſhall read.*	Legerimus, *We ſhall read.*
2. Legeris, *Thou ſhalt read.*	Legeritis, *Ye ſhall read.*
3. Legerit, *He ſhall read.*	Legerint, *They ſhall read.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Legere, *To read.*
I. Preter. }

II. Preter. } Legiſſe, *To* { *have* / *had* } *read.*
III. Preter. }

GERUNDS.

Legendi, *Of reading.*
Legendo, *In reading.*
Legendum, *To read.*

SUPINE.

Lectum, *To read.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent.	Future.
Legens, *Reading.*	Lecturus, *To* / *About to* *read.*

The

The THIRD FORMATION.

Passive.

LEGOR. LEGERIS. LEGI. LECTU. LECTUS. LEGENDUS.
To be read.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Legor, *I am read.*	Legimur, *We are read.*
2.	Legeris, Legere, *Thou art read.*	Legimini, *Ye are read.*
3.	Legitur, *He is read.*	Leguntur, *They are read.*

I. Preter Tense.

1.	Legebar, *I was read.*	Legebamur, *We were read.*
2.	Legebaris, Legebare, *Thou wast read.*	Legebamini, *Ye were read.*
3.	Legebatur, *He was read.*	Legebantur, *They were read.*

Future Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Legar, *I ſhall be read.*	Legemur, *We ſhall be read.*
2.	Legeris, Legere, *Thou ſhall be read.*	Legemini, *Ye ſhall be read.*
3.	Legetur, *He ſhall be read.*	Legentur, *They ſhall be read.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2.	Legere, Legitor, *Be thou read.*	Legimini, Legiminor, *Be ye read.*
3.	Legitor, *Let him be read.*	Leguntor, *Let them be read.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

1.	Legar, *I may be read.*	Legamur, *We may be read.*
2.	Legaris, Legare, *Thou mayſt be read*	Legamini, *Ye may be read.*
3.	Legatur, *He may be read.*	Legantur, *They may be read.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Legerer, *I was read.*	Legeremur, *We were read.*
2. Legereris, Legerere, *Thou waſt read.*	Legeremini, *Ye were read.*
3. Legeretur, *He was read.*	Legerentur, *They were read.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Legi, *To be read.*
I. Preter. }

SUPINE.

Lectu, *To be read.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preter.	Future.
Lectus, *Read.*	Legendus, *To be read.*

The FOURTH FORMATION.

Active.

AUDIO. AUDIS. AUDIVI. AUDIRE. AUDITUM.
To Hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Audio, *I hear.*	Audimus, *We hear.*
2. Audis, *Thou heareſt.*	Auditis, *Ye hear.*
3. Audit, *He hears.*	Audiunt, *They hear.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Audiebam, *I heard.*	Audiebamus, *We heard.*
2. Audiebas, *Thou heardeſt.*	Audiebatis, *Ye heard.*
3. Audiebat, *He heard.*	Audiebant, *They heard.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Audivi, *I have heard.*	Audivimus, *We have heard.*
2. Audiviſti, *Thou haſt heard.*	Audiviſtis, *Ye have heard.*
3. Audivit, *He has heard.*	Audiverunt, Audivere, *They have heard.*

III. Preter

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Audiveram, *I had heard.*	Audiveramus, *We had heard.*
2. Audiveras, *Thou hadſt heard.*	Audiveratis, *Ye had heard.*
3. Audiverat, *He had heard.*	Audiverant, *They had heard.*

Future Tenſe.

1. Audiam, *I will hear.*	Audiemus, *We will hear.*
2. Audies, *Thou wilt hear.*	Audietis, *Ye will hear.*
3. Audiet, *He will hear.*	Audient, *They will hear.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2. Audi, Audito, } *Hear Thou.*	Audite, Auditote, } *Hear Ye.*
3. Audito, *Let him hear.*	Audiunto, *Let them hear.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

1. Audiam, *I may hear.*	Audiamus, *We may hear.*
2. Audias, *Thou mayſt hear.*	Audiatis, *Ye may hear.*
3. Audiat, *He may hear.*	Audiant, *They may hear.*

I. Preter

I. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Audirem, *I might hear.*	Audiremus, *We might hear.*
2. Audires, *Thou might'ſt hear.*	Audiretis, *Ye might hear.*
3. Audiret, *He might hear.*	Audirent, *They might hear.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Audiverim, *I might have heard.*	Audiverimus, *We might have heard.*
2. Audiveris, *Thou mightſt have heard.*	Audiveritis, *Ye might have heard.*
3. Audiverit, *He might have heard.*	Audiverint, *They might have heard.*

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Audiviſſem, *I had heard*	Audiviſſemus, *We had heard.*
2. Audiviſſes, *Thou hadſt heard.*	Audiviſſetis, *Ye had heard.*
3. Audiviſſet, *He had heard.*	Audiviſſent, *They had heard.*

Future

Future Tenſe.

1. Audivero, *I will hear.*	Audiverimus, *We will hear.*
2. Audiveris, *Thou wilt hear.*	Audiveritis, *Te will hear.*
3. Audiverit, *He will hear.*	Audiverint, *They will hear.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Audire, *To hear.*
I. Preter. }

II. Preter. } Audiviſſe, *To* { *have* } { *heard.*
III. Preter. } { *had* } {

GERUNDS.

Audiendi, *Of hearing.*
Audiendo, *By hearing.*
Audiendum, *To hear.*

SUPINE.

Auditum, *To hear.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent.	Future.
Audiens, *Hearing.*	Auditurus, *To* / *About to* } *Hear.*

The

The FOURTH FORMATION.

Paſſive.

AUDIOR. AUDIRIS. AUDIRI. AUDITU. AUDITUS. AUDIENDUS.
To be heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Audior, *I am heard.*	Audimur, *We are heard.*
2.	Audiris, Audire, *Thou art heard.*	Audimini, *Ye are heard.*
3.	Auditur, *He is heard.*	Audiuntur, *They are heard.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1.	Audiebar, *I was heard.*	Audiebamur, *We were heard.*
2.	Audiebaris, Audiebare, *Thou waſt heard.*	Audiebamini, *Ye were heard.*
3.	Audiebatur, *He was heard.*	Audiebantur, *They were heard.*

Future

Future Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Audiar, *I will be heard.*	Audiemur, *We will be heard.*
2.	Audieris, Audiere, *Thou wilt be heard.*	Audiemini, *Ye will be heard.*
3.	Audietur, *He will be heard.*	Audientur, *They will be heard.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2.	Audire, Auditor, *Be thou heard.*	Audimini, *Be ye heard.*
3.	Auditor, *Let him be heard.*	Audiuntor, *Let them be heard.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

1.	Audiar, *I may be heard.*	Audiamur, *We may be heard.*
2.	Audiaris, Audiare, *Thou may'ſt be heard.*	Audiamini, *Ye may be heard.*
3.	Audiatur, *He may be heard.*	Audiantur, *They may be heard.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	Audirer, *I might be heard.*	Audiremur, *We might be heard.*
2.	Audireris, Audirere, *Thou mighteſt be heard.*	Audiremini, *Ye might be heard.*
3.	Audiretur, *He might be heard.*	Audirentur, *They might be heard.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. I. Preter. } Audiri, *To be heard.*

SUPINE.

Auditu, *To be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

II. Preter.	Future.
Auditus, *Heard.*	Audiendus, *To be heard.*

AN Affirmative in *O*, ſignifying *Paſſively*, is formed thus.

EXULO. EXULAS. EXULAVI. EXULARE. EXULATUM.
To be baniſhed.

An

An *Affirmative* in *Or*, ſignifying *Actively*, is formed thus.

SEQUOR. SEQUERIS. SEQUI. SEQUUTUS. SEQUENDUS.

To follow.

With the Addition of *Gerunds*, *Active Participles*, and *Supine*.

IRREGULAR AFFIRMATIVES.

SUM.

POSSUM.

SUM. ES. FUI. ESSE. FUTURUS.

To be.

POSSUM. POTES. POTUI. POSSE. POTENS.

To { *May* / *Can* / *Be able.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Sum, *I am.*	Sumus, *We are.*
2. Es, *Thou art.*	Eſtis, *Ye are.*
3. Eſt, *He is.*	Sunt, *They are.*

Poſſum after the ſame Manner.

Poſſum. Potes. Poteſt.	Poſſumus. Poteſtis. Poſſunt.

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Eram, *I was.*	Eramus, *We were.*
2. Eras, *Thou wert.*	Eratis, *Ye were.*
3. Erat, *He was.* Poteram. *&c.*	Erant, *They were.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Fui, *I have been.*	Fuimus, *We have been.*
2. Fuiſti, *Thou haſt been.*	Fuiſtis, *Ye have been.*
3. Fuit, *He has been.* Potui. *&c.*	Fuerunt, Fuere, } *They have been.*

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Fueram, *I had been.*	Fueramus, *We had been.*
2. Fueras, *Thou hadſt been.*	Fueratis, *Ye had been.*
3. Fuerat, *He had been.* Potueram. *&c.*	Fuerant, *They had been.*

Future

Future Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Ero, *I will be.*	Erimus, *We will be.*
2. Eris, *Thou wilt be.*	Eritis, *Ye will be.*
3. Erit, *He will be.*	Erunt, *They will be.*
Potero. *&c.*	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

2. Es, Eſto, *Be thou.*	Eſtote, *Be ye.*
3. Eſto, *Let him be.*	Sunto, *Let them be.*

Poſſum wants this Mood.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

1. Sim, *I may be.*	Simus, *We may be.*
2. Sis, *Thou may'ſt be.*	Sitis, *Ye may be.*
3. Sit, *He may be.*	Sint, *They may be.*
Poſſim. *&c.*	

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Eſſem, *I was.*	Eſſemus, *We were.*
2. Eſſes, *Thou wert.*	Eſſetis, *Ye were.*
3. Eſſet, *He was.*	Eſſent, *They were.*
Poſſem. *&c.*	

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Fuerim, *I might have been.*	Fuerimus, *We might have been.*
2. Fueris, *Thou might'ſt have been.*	Fueritis, *Ye might have been.*
3. Fuerit, *He might have been.*	Fuerint, *They might have been.*
Potuerim. *&c.*	

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Fuiſſem, *I had been.*	Fuiſſemus, *We had been.*
2. Fuiſſes, *Thou hadſt been.*	Fuiſſetis, *Ye had been.*
3. Fuiſſet, *He had been.*	Fuiſſent, *They had been.*
Potuiſſem. *&c.*	

Future Tenſe.

1. Fuero, *I ſhall be.*	Fuerimus, *We ſhall be.*
2. Fueris, *You ſhall be.*	Fueritis, *Ye ſhall be.*
3. Fuerit, *He ſhall be.*	Fuerint, *They ſhall be.*
Potuero. *&c.*	

INFI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Eſſe, *To be.*
I. Preter. } Poſſe, *To be able.*

II. Preter. } Fuiſſe, } *To* { *have* } *been.*
III. Preter. } Potuiſſe, } { *had* } *been able.*

PARTICIPLE.

Future.

Futurus, *To be.*

N. The *Paſſive Form* hath no II. or III. Preter; nor, in the *Potential* or *Infinitive*, a Future Tenſe: But theſe are ſupply'd by the Tenſes of *Sum*, and the *Participle* of the Preter Tenſe; and in the *Infinitive*, by the Active Supine: by altering the *Gender* and *Number*, to agree with the *Subſtantive*. As,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

II. *Preter.* Amatus fui, *I have been loved.*

III. *Preter.* Monita fueras, *Thou hadſt been warned.*

POTEN-

POTENTIAL.

II. *Preter.* Lectum fuerit, *It might have been read.*

Plur.

III. *Preter.* Auditi fuiſſemus, *We had been heard.*

Future. Doctæ fueritis, *Ye ſhall be taught.*

INFINITIVE.

II. Preter	Ama-	Eſſe,	To *have*	*been loved.*
III. Preter.	tum,	Fuiſſe,	To *had*	*been loved.*
Future.	Amatum Iri,		To *be loved hereafter.*	

EO.

EO. IS. IVI. IRE. ITUM.
To go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Eo, *I go.*	Imus, *We go.*
2. Is, *Thou goeſt.*	Itis, *Ye go.*
3. It, *He goeth.*	Eunt, *They go.*

I. Preter

I. Preter Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Ibam, *I did go.*	Ibamus, *We did go.*
2. Ibas, *Thou didſt go.*	Ibatis, *Ye did go.*
3. Ibat, *He did go.*	Ibant, *They did go.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Ivi, *I have gone.*	Ivimus, *We have gone.*
2. Iviſti, *Thou haſt gone.*	Iviſtis, *Ye have gone.*
3. Ivit, *He hath gone.*	Iverunt, Ivere, } *They have gone.*

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Iveram, *I had gone.*	Iveramus, *We had gone.*
2. Iveras, *Thou hadſt gone.*	Iveratis, *Ye had gone.*
3. Iverat, *He had gone.*	Iverant, *They had gone.*

Future Tenſe.

1. Ibo, *I will go.*	Ibimus, *We will go.*
2. Ibis, *Thou wilt go.*	Ibitis, *Ye will go.*
3. Ibit, *He will go.*	Ibunt, *They will go.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. I, Ito, } *Go thou.*	Ite, Itote, } *Go ye.*
3. Ito, *Let him go.*	Eunto, *Let them go.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
1. Eam, *I may go.*	Eamus, *We may go.*
2. Eas, *Thou may'ſt go.*	Eatis, *Ye may go.*
3. Eat, *He may go.*	Eant, *They may go.*

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Irem, *I would go.*	Iremus, *We would go.*
2. Ires, *Thou would'ſt go.*	Iretis, *Ye would go.*
3. Iret, *He would go.*	Irent, *They would go.*

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Iverim, *I have gone.*	Iverimus, *We have gone.*
2. Iveris, *Thou haſt gone.*	Iveritis, *Ye have gone.*
3. Iverit, *He hath gone.*	Iverint, *They have gone.*

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Iviſſem, *I had gone.*	Iviſſemus, *We had gone.*
2. Iviſſes, *Thou hadſt gone.*	Iviſſetis, *Ye had gone.*
3. Iviſſet, *He had gone.*	Iviſſent, *They had gone.*

Future Tenſe.

1. Ivero, *I ſhall go.*	Iverimus, *We ſhall go.*
2. Iveris, *Thou ſhalt go.*	Iveritis, *Ye ſhall go.*
3. Iverit, *He ſhall go.*	Iverint, *They ſhall go.*

INFI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. } Ire, *To go.*
I. Preter. }

II. Preter. } Iviſſe, *To* { *have* } *gone.*
III. Preter. } { *had* }

GERUNDS.

Eundi, *Of going.*
Eundo, *In going.*
Eundum, *To go.*

SUPINE.

Itum, *To go.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent.	Future.
Iens, *Going.*	Iturus, *To* / *About to* } *go.*

VOLO.	FERO.
MALO.	FIO.
NOLO.	

1. Volo. Vis. Volui. Velle. Volens. *To be willing.*
2. Malo. Mavis. Malui. Malle. Malens. *To be more willing.*
3. Nolo. Nonvis. Nolui. Nolle. Nolens. *To be unwilling.*
4. Fero. Fers. Tuli. Ferre. Latum. *To bear.*
5. Fio. Fis. Fieri. Factu. Factus. Faciendus. *To be done.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	Sing.			*Plur.*		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1.	Volo.	Vis.	Vult.	Volumus.	Vultis.	Volunt.
2.	Malo.	Mavis.	Mavult.	Malumus.	Mavultis.	Malunt.
3.	Nolo.	Nonvis.	Nonvult.	Nolumus.	Nonvultis.	Nolunt.
4.	Fero.	Fers.	Fert.	Ferimus.	Fertis.	Ferunt.
5.	Fio.	Fis.	Fit.	Fimus.	Fitis.	Fiunt.

I. Preter

I. Preter Tenſe.

	Sing.			*Plur.*		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1. Vole 2. Male 3. Nole 4. Fere 5. Fie	-bam.	-bas.	-bat.	-bamus.	-batis.	-bant.

II. Preter Tenſe.

1. Volu 2. Malu 3. Nolu 4. Tul 5. *	-i.	-iſti.	-it.	-imus.	-iſtis.	-êrunt. -ere.

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Volue 2. Malue 3. Nolue 4. Tule 5. *	-ram.	-ras.	rat.	-ramus.	-ratis.	-rant.

Future Tenſe.

1. Vol 2. Mal 3. Nol 4. Fer 5. Fi	-am.	-es.	-et.	-emus.	-etis.	-ent.

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Volo and *Malo* want this Mood.

	Sing.		*Plur.*	
	2.	3.	2.	3.
3.	Noli. / Nolito.	Nolito.	Nolite. / Nolitote.	Nolunto.
4.	Fer. / Ferto.	Ferto.	Ferte. / Fertote.	Ferunto.
5.	Fi. / Fito.	Fito.	Fite. / Fitote.	Fiunto.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1. Vel 2. Mal 3. Nol	-im.	-is.	-it.	-imus.	-itis.	-int.
4. Fer 5. Fi	-am.	-as.	-at.	-amus.	-atis.	-ant.

I. Preter Tenſe.

1. Vel 2. Mal 3. Nol	-lem.	-les.	-let.	-lemus.	-letis.	-lent.
4. Fer 5. Fie	-rem.	-res.	-ret.	-remus.	-retis.	-rent.

II. Preter

II. Preter Tenſe.

	Sing.			*Plur.*		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
1. Volue 2. Malue 3. Nolue 4. Tule 5. *	-rim.	-ris.	-rit.	-rimus.	-ritis.	-rint.

III. Preter Tenſe.

1. Voluiſ 2. Maluiſ 3. Noluiſ 4. Tuliſ 5. *	-ſem.	-ſes.	-ſet.	-ſemus.	-ſetis.	-ſent.

Future Tenſe.

1. Volue 2. Malue 3. Nolue 4. Tule 5. *	-ro.	-ris.	-rit.	-rimus.	-ritis.	-rint.

INFI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	1. Velle.		Voluiſſe.
Preſ.	2. Malle.	II. *Preter.*	Maluiſſe.
	3. Nolle.		Noluiſſe.
I. *Pret.*	4. Ferre.	III. *Preter.*	Tuliſſe.
	5. Fieri.		*

SUPINES.

	Act.	*Paſ.*
1.	*	*
2.	*	*
3.	*	*
4.	Latum:	Latu.
5.	*	Factu.

PARTICIPLES.

	Preſent.	*Future.*
	1. Volens.	*
	2. Malens.	*
	3. Nolens.	*
	4. Ferens.	Laturus.
Pret.	5. Factus.	Faciendus.

IMPER-

2. IMPERSONAL.

AN *Affirmative Impersonal*, has commonly the Sign *It*, in *English:* And, whether it be *Active* or *Passive*, is varied thro' the third Person singular only. As,

	Active.	*Passive.*
Indic.	Delectat.	Videtur.
	Delectabat.	Videbatur.
	Delectavit.	*
	Delectaverat.	*
	Delectabit.	Videbitur.
Poten.	Delectet.	Videatur.
	Delectaret.	Videretur.
	Delectaverit.	*
	Delectavisset.	*
	Delectaverit.	*
Inf.	Delectare.	Videri.
	Delectavisse.	*

N. *The Tenses, omitted in the* Passive Impersonal, *are supply'd by the* Participle *of the* Neuter Gender, *and the Tenses of* Sum. *As,*

Visum { est. / fuit. Visum { erat. / fucrat. &c.

IV. PARTICLE.

PArticles, (that is, little Words) or Manners of Words, have these several Offices.

1. They signify the Circumstance or Manner of Words, by being added to them. As,

Certe,	*Surely.*
Clare,	*Clearly.*
Valde,	*Greatly.*
Bene,	*Well.*

2. They denote or shew the State of Words, and their Reference or Relation to each other. As,

Ad,	*To.*
Per,	*By.*
Ante,	*Before.*
Pro,	*For.*

3. They join Sentence to Sentence. As,

Et,	*And.*
Vel,	*Or.*
Nec,	*Nor.*

4. There are others, which signify nothing without *Us*; but are Words, or rather Sounds, more Natural than Artificial; which express the Emotions of our Souls. As,

Mirth.	*Sorrow.*	*Wonder.*	
Ha!	Eheu!	En!	Euge!
Ha!	Hei!	Ecce!	Hem!
He!	Ah!	O!	Væ!

End of the third Part.

IV. SENTENCES.

THis Part of Grammar teacheth how to join and place the ſeveral Sorts of Words: Which is to be done two Ways.

I. By CONCORD.
II. By GOVERNMENT.

CONCORD is the Agreement of Words in Number, Perſon, Caſe, or Gender.

GOVERNMENT is, when one Word depends ſo on another, as to be put in ſome certain Caſe or Mood.

I. Of CONCORD.

There are three CONCORDS.

1. Between the *Nominative Caſe* and *Affirmative.*
2. Between the *Subſtantive* and *Adjective.*
3. Between the *Antecedent* and *Relative:*

FIRST

FIRST CONCORD.

Of the NOMINATIVE *and* AFFIRMATIVE.

AN Affirmative Perſonal agrees with it's Nominative Caſe in Number and Perſon.

And, ſometimes this Nominative Caſe is expreſſed. As,

Præceptor legit.
Nos amamus.

And, ſometimes underſtood. As,

Dixi. i. e. *Ego Dixi.*
Ferunt. i. e. *Homines Ferunt.*

Quod. Ut. Ne. Quin. &c. may elegantly be left out, by turning the Nominative Caſe into the Accuſative, and the Affirmative into the Infinitive Mood. As,

Gaudeo quod tu vales.
Gaudeo te valere.

N. *An Adjective, Particle, Infinitive Mood, or Part of a Sentence, may ſupply the Place of a Nominative Caſe.*

A Sub-

A Subſtantive Singular, of a Plural Signification (As, *Plebs. Grex. Pars. &c.*) may have either an Affirmative Plural or Singular. As

Pars { *ſecant.* / *ſecat.*
Turba { *ruunt.* / *ruit.*

SECOND CONCORD.

Of the SUBSTANTIVE *and* ADJECTIVE.

THE Adjective agreeth with it's Subſtantive in Caſe, Gender and Number. As,

Amicus certus.
Rara Avis.
Regnum meum.

When *Man*, or *Thing* is the Subſtantive: The Adjective may be put without the Subſtantive; in the Maſculine Gender, when *Man:* And, in the Neuter Gender, when *Thing* is underſtood. As,

Impii impia loquuntur.

THIRD CONCORD.

Of the ANTECEDENT *and* RELATIVE.

N. *The Antecedent is a Word that goes before the Relative, and is again included in the Relative. The Relative is ſo called, becauſe it beareth a Relation to the Antecedent.*

THE Relative agreeth with the Antecedent in Gender, Number and Perſon. As,

Vir ſapit, qui amat Fœminam, quæ faſtidit Lucrum, quod nocet.

When there cometh no Nominative Caſe between the Relative and the Affirmative; the Relative ſhall be the Nominative Caſe to the Affirmative. As,

Miſer eſt Ille, qui admiratur Nummos.

But, when there cometh a Nominative Caſe between the Relative and the Affirmative; the Relative ſhall be governed of the Affirmative following. As,

Felix quem faciunt aliena Pericula cautum.

Or

Or of ſome other Word in the Sentence. As,

Sectare Virtutem, qua nihil eſt melius.

II. Of GOVERNMENT.

1. *Of the* SUBSTANTIVE.

WHEN two Subſtantives, of different Signification, come together; the latter (having a Genitive Sign) ſhall be put in the Genitive Caſe. As,

Spes Laudis.
Amor Nummi.
Facundia Ciceronis.

This Genitive Caſe is often changed into an Adjective, agreeing with the Subſtantive. As,

Patris Domus.
Paterna Domus.

If two Subſtantives ſignify the ſame Perſon or Thing, they are put in the ſame Caſe: And this is known by the Abſence of the Genitive Sign. As,

Deus Creator.

Subſtantives of *Praiſe*, or, *Diſpraiſe*, are put in the Genitive or Ablative Caſe after a Subſtantive. As,

Puer { *boni Ingenii.* / *bono Ingenio.*

The Subſtantives *Opus* and *Uſus*, when they ſignify Need, require an Ablative Caſe. As,

Opus eſt mihi Authoritate.

---

2. Of the ADJECTIVE.

GENITIVE.

ADjectives which ſignify *Care*, *Deſire*, *Knowledge*, *Remembrance*, *Fear*, *Guilt*, *&c.* and the contrary, govern a Genitive Caſe. As,

Cupidus Auri.
Memor Præteriti.
Ignarus Omnium.
Reus Furti.

Adjectives which have the Signs *Of*, or *Among* after them; Interrogatives; Adjectives of the Neuter Gender, of Number; Adjectives in *Ax*, (derived from Affirmatives) and Words of the *Comparative*

Comparative and *Superlative* Degree, require a Genitive Caſe. As,

Primus omnium.
Quiſquis Deorum.
Parum Obſonii.
Capax Scientiæ.

DATIVE.

ADjectives which ſignify *Profit*, or, *Diſprofit*, *Likeneſs*, or, *Unlikeneſs*, *Pleaſure*, *Submiſſion*, or, *Belonging* to any Thing, govern a Dative Caſe. As,

Utilis Corpori.
Diſſimilis Patri.
Jucundus Oculis.
Principi Supplex.
Fratri proprius.

Likewiſe Adjectives of the Paſſive Signification in *Bilis*, and Participles in *Dus*. As,

Flebilis } *Omnibus.*
Flendus }

ACCUSATIVE.

THE Meaſure of *Length*, *Breadth*, *Depth*, *Height*, or, *Thickneſs* of any Thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accuſative Caſe. As,

Turris alta centum Pedes.
Arbor lata tres Digitos.

Sometimes in the Ablative. As,

Fons latus tribus Pedibus.

ABLATIVE.

ADjectives which ſignify *Plenty*, or, *Want*, *Fulneſs*, or, *Emptineſs*, require an Ablative; and ſometimes a Genitive Caſe. As,

Plena { *Laboris.* / *Labore.*
Vacuus { *Irâ.* / *Irâ.*

Dignus. Indignus. Præditus. Captus. Contentus. and the like, govern an Ablative Caſe. As,

Dignus Honore.
Ingenio Præditus.
Captus Oculis.
Sorte Contentus.

So do all Adjectives, denoting or expreſſing any *Quality*, or, *Property* belonging to one; or ſhewing the Cauſe of the Subſtantive. As,

Doctrinâ Clarus.
Pallidus Irâ.

The Comparative, expreſſed by the Word [*Than*] in *Engliſh*, requires an Ablative without *Quam*:

Quam: Or, if *Quam* be expreſſed, the ſame Caſe which goes before. As,

Frigidior Glacie.
Or,
Frigidior quam Glacies.

N. *When there are two Antecedents of the third Perſon:* Hic *refers to the nearer,* Ille *to the farther off.*

---

3. Of the AFFIRMATIVE.

NOMINATIVE.

AFfirmatives which ſignify [*Being,*] (As, *Sum. Forem. Fio. Exiſto.*) Paſſive Affirmatives (As, *Vocor. Dicor. Naſcor.*) require a Nominative Caſe after them; as agreeing with the Caſe before them. As,

Deus eſt ſummus.
Nemo naſcitur Artifex.

N. *The Infinitives of ſuch* Affirmatives *will have the ſame Caſe after them as before.*

GENITIVE.

GENITIVE.

SUM, when it denoteth *Poſſeſſion*, or, *Belonging* to a Thing, has a Genitive Caſe. As,

Pecus eſt Melibœi.
Fortiſſimi eſt cohibere Iram.

But *Meus. Tuus. Suus. Noſter. Veſter.* are to agree with the Subſtantive going before. As,

Hic Liber eſt Meus.

And when the Word *Officium* is left out, they are to be of the Neuter Gender. As,

Meum eſt. } i. e. *Officium.*
Tuum eſt. }

Affirmatives, which ſignify to *Eſteem*, or, *Regard*, require a Genitive Caſe. As,

Non hujus te æſtimo.
Pudor parvi penditur.

Affirmatives of *Accuſing*, *Condemning*, *Acquitting*, *Warning*, *&c.* will have a Genitive Caſe of the Fact. As,

Alterum incuſat Probri.
Furti abſolvitur.
Admonuit me Errati.

And

And ſometimes an Ablative. As,

Condemnabo te eodem Crimine.

Satago. Miſereor. Miſreſco. require a Genitive Caſe. As,

Rerum ſuarum ſatagit.
Miſereor tui.

Reminiſcor. Obliviſcor. Memini. Recordor. will have a Genitive or Accuſative Caſe. As,

Reminiſcor Hiſtoriæ.
Obliviſcor Lectionem.

Potior, and ſeveral Affirmatives of *Abounding* and *Wanting*, require a Genitive or Ablative Caſe. As,

Potior. { *Voti.* / *Voto.*
Implentur. { *Vini.* / *Vino.*
Egeo. { *Tui.* / *Te.*

DATIVE.

ALL Affirmatives, with the Signs *To*, or *For* after them, will have a Dative Caſe of that Word, to which any Thing is procured. As,

Magnam Laudem ſibi peperit.
Non Omnibus dormio.
Eſt Mihi Noverca.

To

To this Rule belong Affirmatives, denoting,

1. Profit or Diſprofit. As,

Commodo.
Noceo.

2. To Give or Take away. As,

Dono.
Reddo.
Aufero.

3. To Promiſe or Pay. As,

Promitto.
Solvo.

4. To Command, Shew, or Tell. As,

Impero.
Monſtro.
Indico.

5. To Truſt or Believe. As,

Fido.
Credo.

6. To Obey, Favour, or Be againſt. As,

Obedio.
Faveo.
Repugno.

7. To

7. To Threaten, or be Angry with. As,

Minor.
Indignor.

Affirmatives compounded with

Præ.	*Sub.*	*Ob.*
Ad.	*Ante.*	*In.*
Con.	*Poſt.*	*Inter.*

will have a Dative Caſe. As,

Ego meis Majoribus Præluxi.
Conducit Hoc tuæ Laudi.

Several Affirmatives may have two Datives. As,

Verto hoc tibi Vitio.

ACCUSATIVE.

ALL Affirmatives of an Active Signification, have an Accuſative Caſe, expreſſed or underſtood, of the Perſon or Thing to which the Action is done; or of the Word that anſwereth to the Queſtion *Whom?* or, *What?* As,

Amo te.
Sperne Voluptates.
Servit Servitutem.

Affirmatives which ſignify to *Ask*, *Conceal*, *Teach*, *Admoniſh*, *Cloath*, *&c.* govern two Accuſative Caſes. As,

Rogo te Pecuniam.
Induit ſe Calceos.

Words ſignifying *Meaſure* or *Diſtance*, are uſed in the Accuſative or Ablative Caſe. As,

Hinc ne diſceſſeris { *Pedem.* / *Pede.*

ABLATIVE.

A Subſtantive ſignifying the *Inſtrument*, *Manner*, *Cauſe*, or, *Part* is commonly put after the Affirmative in the Ablative Caſe. As,

Inſtrum.	*Hi Jaculis illi certant defendere Saxis.*
Manner.	*Mirâ Celeritate Rem peregit.*
Cauſe.	*Irâ Excanduit.*
Part.	*Lupum Auribus tenet.*

Affirmatives of *Coſt*, govern an Ablative of the *Price*. As,

Vendidi Auro.
Denario conſtitit.

But

But a Genitive of an uncertain or ſmall Price; ſuch as is expreſſed by *Tanti. Quanti. Pluris. Minoris. &c.* As,

Quanti emiſti?
Vix Tanti fuit.
Non vendo Pluris, fortaſſe Minoris.

Utor. Fungor. Fruor. Dignor. and the like, require an Ablative. As,

Utitur Nummis.
Fungitur Officio.
Fruitur Deo.
Dignor Honore.

A Subſtantive and Participle ſtanding by themſelves; being neither the Nominative to the Affirmative, nor governed by any other Word expreſſed, are put in the Ablative Caſe, called Independent. As,

Rege Veniente Hoſtes fugêrunt.
Deo Duce.
Perro comitante.

INFINITIVES.

WHEN two Affirmatives come together, the latter, having no Nominative Caſe to it, is to be the Infinitive Mood. As,

Cupio Diſcere,

Alſo moſt Adjectives may have an Infinitive Mood after them. As,

Dignus amari.
Contentus vivere.

Sometimes an Infinitive is rendered

By a GERUND.
By a SUPINE.
By PARTICIPLES in *Rus* and *Dus.*

1. By a Gerund in *Di*, after a Word that governs a Genitive Caſe. As,

Otium Legendi.
Cupidus eundi.

2. By the Gerund in *Do*, in Manner of an Ablative Caſe, after an Adjective, Affirmative, or, Participle, ſhewing the Manner by which any Thing is done. As,

Defeſſus ambulando.
Scribendo diſces Scribere.

This Gerund is alſo uſed with Particles, like an Ablative Caſe. As,

In ſilendo Securitas.

3. By a Gerund in *Dum*, in Manner of an Accuſative Caſe, after theſe Particles, *Ad. Ante. Inter. Ob. Propter.* As,

Ad legendum.
Inter cœnandum.

This

This Gerund is often uſed when *Neceſſity* is ſignified (expreſſed by the Words *Ought*, or, *Muſt*, in *Engliſh*) by adding *Eſt*, and a Dative Caſe of the Perſon. As,

Orandum eſt Mihi.
Vigilandum eſt illis.

Theſe Gerunds may elegantly be made Adjectives, and put in the Caſe of the Subſtantive. As,

Ratio Scribendæ Epiſtolæ.
For,
Ratio Scribendi Epiſtolam.

4. By the firſt Supine, after an Affirmative of Motion. As,

Spectatum veniunt.

5. By the latter Supine, after ſome particular Adjectives; ſuch as, *Facilis. Difficilis. Dignus. Indignus. Turpis. Fœdus.* As,

Facile factu.
Turpe dictu.

PARTICIPLE.

THE PARTICIPLE governs the ſame Caſe as the Affirmative it comes of. As,

Tendens ad Sydera Palmas.

Par-

Participles made Adjectives require a Genitive Caſe. As,

Alieni appetens.
Sui profuſus.

Exoſus. Peroſus. Pertæſus. if they ſignify Actively, govern an Accuſative Caſe. As,

Exoſus Sævitiam.

If they ſignify Paſſively, they govern a Dative. As,

Exoſus Deo & Sanctis.

Of TIME.

A Subſtantive of Time, anſwering to the Queſtion *When?* is commonly put in the Ablative Caſe. As,

Nocte vigilas.
Luce Dormis.

But when it ſignifies Continuance of Time, anſwering to the Queſtion *How long?* it is uſually put in the Accuſative Caſe. As,

Hyemem totam ſtertit.
Hic centum regnabitur Annos.

Of

Of PLACE.

IN, or, *At*, before the proper Name of a Place, puts it in the Genitive Caſe. As,

Quid Romæ faciam.
Vixit Londini.

But if it be of the Plural Number, or third Declenſion, it is to be put in the Dative or Ablative. As,

Thebis nutritus.
Militavit { *Carthageni.* / *Carthagine.*

To, before the Name of a Place, puts it in the Accuſative Caſe. As,

Tendimus Beneventum.
Eo Romam.

From, or, *By*, before the Name of a Place, puts it in the Ablative Caſe. As,

Româ profectus eſt.
Diſceſſit Londino.

Domus, and *Rus*, are uſed in the ſame Manner as proper Names. As,

Res anguſta { *Domi.* / *Ruri.*
Eo { *Domum.* / *Rus.*
Reverſus { *Domo.* / *Rure.*

N. B.

N. *Many* Engliſh Affirmatives *have theſe* Particles *after them Redundant; and the Word following is to be governed of the* Affirmative *without them. As,*

To admit of one.	*Admittere aliquem.*
To hope for Health.	*Sperare Salutem.*
To wonder at one.	*Mirari aliquem.*

Likewiſe after ſome Adjectives. As,

The Midſt of Winter.	*Media Hyems.*
The reſt of the Words.	*Reliqua Verba.*

IMPERSONALS.

AFFIRMATIVES IMPERSONAL govern Caſes like Perſonals. As,

Me delectat.

Intereſt. Refert. and *Eſt* [for *Intereſt*] govern a Genitive Caſe. As,

Intereſt Omnium.

But they govern theſe Ablatives of the Adjective; *Meâ. Tuâ. Suâ. Noſtrâ. Veſtrâ. Cujâ.* As,

Tuâ Refert.

Decet. Delectat. Juvat. Oportet. (Attinet and *Spectat*, with the Particle *Ad)* govern an Accuſative. As,

Me juvat.
Spectat ad Omnes.

Pœnitet.

Pœnitet. Tædet. Miſeret. Miſereſcit. Pudet. Piget. beſide the Accuſative, will have a Genitive. As,

Tædet me Vitæ.
Aliorum te miſeret.

Paſſive Impersonals may be uſed for Active Perſonals. As,

Statur à me, / *Statur à te,*	For	*Sto.* / *Stas.* &c.

4. Of the PARTICLE.

PARTICLES, ſignifying *Plenty* or *Want*, govern a Genitive Caſe. As,

Satis Eloquentiæ.
Sapientiæ parum.

PARTICLES of *Quantity*, *Time* and *Place*, govern a Genitive. As,

Abunde Fabularum.
Tunc Temporis.
Eò Loci.

To which may be added *Inſtar*. As,

Inſtar Montis.

En and *Ecce* govern either a Nominative or Accuſative. As,

En Homo!
Ecce Impudentiam!

Inſtead of Particles, we frequently uſe Adjectives, agreeing with the Caſe before the Affirmative. As,

Tu dormis Securus.
Cubas Supinus.

2. Theſe thirty Particles govern an Accuſative Caſe.

Ad.	*Circiter.*	*Infra.*	*Per.*	*Secundum.*
Adverſus.	*Circum.*	*Inter.*	*Pone.*	*Secus.*
Ante.	*Citra.*	*Intra.*	*Poſt.*	*Supra.*
Apud.	*Contra.*	*Juxta.*	*Præter.*	*Trans.*
Cis.	*Erga.*	*Ob.*	*Prope.*	*Ultra.*
Circa.	*Extra.*	*Penes.*	*Propter.*	*Verſus.*

Theſe twelve govern an Ablative.

A, or, *Ab*, or, *Abs.*	*Coram.*	*E*, or, *Ex.*	*Palam.*
Abſque.	*Clam.*	*Pro.*	*Sine.*
Cum.	*De.*	*Præ.*	*Tenus.*

which laſt governs a Genitive, when the Subſtantive is the Plural Number.

N. Tenus *and* Verſus *are beſt ſet after the Caſes they govern.* As,

Aurium tenus.
Londinum verſus.

Cum

Cum is alſo to be ſet after *Me. Te. Se. Nobis. Vobis. Quo. Quî.* or, *Quibus.* As,

Tecum.
Nobiſcum.

In, when it ſignifies *Into*, *Towards*, *For*, *Upon*, *Over*, or, *Againſt*, governs an Accuſative; otherwiſe an Ablative.

A Particle in the Compound, governs the ſame Caſe as alone. As,

Exeo Domo.
Prætereo Templum.

3. PARTICLES Copulative (As, *Quam. Niſi. Præterquam. An.*) couple like Caſes and Tenſes; except the Senſe require otherwiſe. As,

Petrus et Johannes precabantur et docebant.

N. *Many of theſe are generally joined to the Subjunctive Mood.*

4. *Hei* and *Væ* govern a Dative Caſe. As,

Hei mihi!
Væ miſero mihi!

Heu and *Proh* a Nominative or Accuſative. As,

Heu Pietas!
Proh Fidem!

O, either a Nominative, Accuſative or Vocative. As,

O feſtus Dies!
O fortunatos Agricolas!
O formoſe Puer!

Hem, an Accuſative with a Dative. As,

Hem tibi Davum!

FIGURES

Relating to Words *and* Sentences.

BEſides the proper and regular Way, there is alſo a Figurative Way of Speaking; which, by Reaſon of it's Neatneſs and Elegance, is moſt practiſed by Authors.

The FIGURES are

1. ENALLAGE, } or { Change.
2. PLEONASMUS, } or { Redundancy.
3. ELLIPSIS, } or { Defect.

I. In WORDS.

1. ENALLAGE altereth or diſplaceth Letters.

Altering

Altering } of a Letter is called { *Antitheſis.*
Diſplacing } { *Tmeſis.*

2. PLEONASMUS adds }
3. ELLIPSIS caſts away } One or more Letters.

Adding is called { *Prothesis.* *Epenthesis* *Paragoge.* } In the { Beginning Middle End } Of a Word.

Caſting away is called { *Aphæreſis.* *Syncope* *Apocope.* } In the { Beginning Middle End } Of a Word.

II. In SENTENCES.

1. ENALLAGE changeth the Number, Caſe, Tenſe, or Kind of the Word.

2. PLEONASMUS adds }
3. ELLIPSIS caſts away } A Word, or Words.

THE Rules which are to be obſerved, in the Explication of theſe Figures, may be reduced to theſe ten Fundamental Maxims; for the better underſtanding of the Authors.

1. Every Sentence conſiſts of a Subſtantive, and an Affirmative; and if the Affirmative be not expreſſed, it muſt be underſtood.

2. Every Affirmative (of a finite Nature) hath before it a Nominative expreſſed or underſtood.

3. Every

3. Every Affirmative, of an Active Signification, hath, after it, an Accuſative Caſe expreſſed or underſtood.

4. When the Infinitive Mood is put alone in a Sentence, there muſt be an Affirmative underſtood, on which it depends.

5. Every Adjective has it's Subſtantive expreſſed or underſtood.

6. Every Relative ſuppoſeth, after it, it's Antecedent.

7. Whenever a Genitive Caſe is put after an Adjective, or an Affirmative; there is a Subſtantive underſtood, on which it depends. For it is certain that no Adjective, or Affirmative, of it ſelf, can govern a Genitive Caſe.

8. Every Accuſative is governed either of an Affirmative Active, or of a Particle, expreſſed or underſtood; except it be before an Infinitive Mood.

9. Every Ablative Caſe is governed of a Particle expreſſed or underſtood.

10. There is ſcarce a Line to be met with in any Author, but the Particles are ſuppreſſed for Brevity's Sake.

From all which, it is plain, that tho' in Compliance to Cuſtom, we have given ſeveral Rules for the Dependence of Words; yet thoſe Words are often governed of others underſtood; which may eaſily be diſcovered by obſerving the Nature of the Diſcourſe, and the moſt ſimple Senſe of the Words: By which Means this Part of Grammar might be reduced to a much narrower Compaſs.

DI-

DIRECTIONS for turning Latin *into* Engliſh, *or* Engliſh *into* Latin.

FIND out

1. The *Affirmative*, by the Sign *Do*, or, *Am*, *&c.*
2. The *Nominative Caſe*, by asking *Who?* or, *What?* with the *Affirmative.*
3. The Caſe following the *Affirmative*; by asking *Whom?* or, *What?*
4. The Word agreeing with the Caſe before, or after the *Affirmative.*
5. The *Particles*, and the Caſe they govern.
6. The *Ablative Caſe* independent.

FINIS.

THE

ROMAN KALENDAR.

THE *Roman* Month is divided into KALENDS, NONES and IDES; all which are reckon'd backward.

1. The KALENDS are the firſt Day of the Month.

2. The NONES (being four in eight of the Months) follow the *Kalends*; As, IV. *Nonas Jan.* is, *January*, 2. III. *Non.* is, *January*, 3. &c.

March, *May*, *July* and *October* have ſix *Nones*.

3. After theſe the IDES, in each Month eight. As, VIII. *Id. Jan.* (i. e. *Octavo Iduum*, or *Idus*,) is, *January* 6. And ſo 'till you come to the *Ides* themſelves: *Idibus Januariis*, i. e. *January*, 13.

After the *Ides*, (which are on the 13th of eight of the Months, and on the 15th of the other four, which have the ſix *Nones*) the *Kalends* following are to be reckon'd to the next Month.

N. *When the Accuſative Caſe is uſed, the Particle* Ante *is underſtood. As,*

Tertio Kalendas, Nonas, *or*, Idus,

is,

3° Die ante Kalendas, Nonas, Idus.

	Mar. Mai. Jul. Octob.	*Jan. Aug. December.*	*April. Jun. Sept. Nov.*	*Februarius.*
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	6	4	4	4
3	5	3	3	3
4	4	PridieNon.	PridieNon.	PridieNon.
5	3	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	PridieNon.	8	8	8
7	Nonæ.	7	7	7
8	8	6	6	6
9	7	5	5	5
10	6	4	4	4
11	5	3	3	3
12	4	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.
13	3	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Id.	19	18	16
15	Idus.	18	17	15
16	17	17	16	14
17	16	16	15	13
18	15	15	14	12
19	14	14	13	11
20	13	13	12	10
21	12	12	11	9
22	11	11	10	8
23	10	10	9	7
24	9	9	8	6
25	8	8	7	5
26	7	7	6	4
27	6	6	5	3
28	5	5	4	Pridie Kal.
29	4	4	3	
30	3	3	Pridie Kal.	
31	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.		

Anno Bissextili dies sunt 29. & Sexto Kalend. Mart. bis ponitur.

Advertiſement.

THERE is now preparing for the Preſs,

I. PROVERBIAL SENTENCES, *Divine* and *Moral:*

Adapted to the Rules of this GRAMMAR. To which are added ſome plain Inſtructions for making *Latin* Verſe: With proper Indexes of the Words.

II. *An* Engliſh INTRODUCTION *to the* GREEK TONGUE.

III. EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA, *Veterum et Recentiorum,*

In Quatuor Partes diviſa.

N. If any *Latin* Epigrams be ſent in, they ſhall be conſider'd; and (if approved of) added to this Collection.

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